

The Democrat.

The Impeachment Charges.

As our readers are advised, the House of Representatives of the N. C. Legislature exhibited eight articles in the name of themselves and all the people of the State of North Carolina, against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. These articles are very long. Below we publish a full synopsis, giving each article in detail, omitting only the necessary legal forms and repetitions, which would be uninteresting to the general reader:

Article first charges that W. W. Holden did, in defiance of the Constitution and his oath of office, and intending to stir up civil war, to degrade and humiliate the people of the State, proclaim the county of Alamance to be in a state of insurrection, on the 7th of March, 1869; that he sent bands of desperate, lawless and armed men into said county, occupying it by military force; that he arrested certain citizens of that county, numbering eighty, without cause, and without any warrant, and that he was not, in truth, an insurrection, which the said Holden well knew, whereby he was guilty of high crimes in office.

Article second charges that Holden, intending to subvert personal and civil liberty, the Constitution and laws of the State and people thereof, did likewise declare the county of Caswell in a state of insurrection on the 8th of July, 1870; did, by desperate and lawless armed bodies, arrest and detain them by military force, when the said Holden knew the civil authorities of that county were lawfully and peacefully and regularly exercised in all respects, the courts being open and the due administration of the law uninterrupted.

Article third charges that Holden did, on the 5th of August, 1870, in the county of Orange, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State, and to the great injury and damage of the people of that county, did, by his order, cause one John Hummick and others to seize, detain and deprive of his liberty Josiah Turner, Jr., a citizen of that county, for ten days.

Article fourth charges that Holden did, on the 1st of August, 1870, in the county of Caswell, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State, and to the great injury and damage of the people of that county, did, by his order, cause one George W. Kirk and one B. G. Burgen and other evil disposed and desperate persons, to assault, seize, imprison and deprive of their liberty as freemen, John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill, William B. Bower and Nathaniel M. Roun, citizens and residents of that county, in said county, for one month and more, in which he committed a high crime against the laws of said State, and the peace, interest and dignity thereof.

Article five charges that Holden, in the months of June, July and August, 1870, did, under color of his office, recruit, organize, arm and equip a large number of men as soldiers, with one George W. Kirk as Colonel, one B. G. Burgen as Lieutenant Colonel, and one H. C. Yates as Major, and sundry Captains and Lieutenants, and sent such bands into the county of Alamance, where they arrested one Adolphus D. Moore, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen of the county and State; that the said Moore, so seized and deprived of his liberty, made due application to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as by law he might lawfully do, for his release, and that the said Chief Justice might inquire into such unlawful detention; that the Chief Justice issued the writ, directed to Kirk, ordering him to produce the body of Moore; that the writ was served on the 17th day of July, 1870, and that Kirk refused to make return of said writ, and that the said Chief Justice, in his absence, to the said Holden and Kirk, that he was in duty bound to produce the body of the said Moore, to which Holden again replied that he did so order and still refused to obey the said writ, in which he resisted the laws and lawful authority of the said State, and was guilty of a high crime against said State.

Article sixth is substantially the same as the fifth, except that it recites the case of nineteen citizens of Caswell, who obtained writs of habeas corpus, which Kirk refused to make return to, stating that he held said persons before the Court of Caswell, in defiance of the laws of the State, and that the said Chief Justice, in his absence, to the said Holden and Kirk, that he was in duty bound to produce the body of the said Moore, to which Holden again replied that he did so order and still refused to obey the said writ, in which he resisted the laws and lawful authority of the said State, and was guilty of a high crime against said State.

Article seventh charges Holden with the incarceration of Josiah Turner, of Orange county, in a loan-shed dungeon in Alamance county among felons, one of whom was condemned to death; that Kirk, Burgen, Yates, and other desperadoes from the State of Tennessee, acting under Holden's orders, did hang one Wm. Parton and Lucien H. Murray, and to maintain said armed force did, without lawful authority, make his warrant upon David A. Jenkins, Treasurer of North Carolina, for large sums of money, to wit, seventy thousand dollars, and did cause said Jenkins to be arrested, and to issue a warrant, in which he is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor.

Article eight charges that the said Holden did, in the months of June, July and August, under color of his office as Governor, and without the sanction of the Court of State, did, by his order, cause the said Josiah Turner to be arrested, and to issue a warrant upon the Treasurer of said State for large sums of money, to wit, \$80,000 and more, to be used for the unlawful purposes of maintaining large bodies of armed desperadoes; that he did make and procure the Treasurer of said State to recognize said warrant, and to issue a warrant, in which he is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and to deliver the funds to other agents of the said Holden to be used for the purposes aforesaid; that the said Treasurer did deliver such funds, in total disregard of said writ of injunction, in which the said Holden is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, in violation of his oath of office and in subversion of the law of said State, and the peace, interest and dignity thereof.

A Brave Man.

The following touching incident occurred at the late disastrous conflagration in Richmond, Va.:

"Captain Samuel C. Hines was a most estimable and popular young gentleman who went to Richmond several years ago from Caswell county, N. C. He was a salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Moses Millhiser. He had been spending Christmas Eve with a party of gentlemen friends, and returned to the hotel at about one o'clock. His room was on the fifth floor, in the corner next to Cary street—a most inaccessible part of the building; but it is known that he came down stairs to beg some one to help him get Ross and Robinson out, they occupying rooms adjoining his own. The undertaking was so perilous that he could not procure any assistance, and (noble fellow, that he was) he returned through the blinding smoke and flame to the attic, determined to make a final effort to rescue his friends. He reached the room in safety, and was presently, it is stated, seen at the window crying and beckoning for help. In response heeding was placed below the window, and he was told to jump and he would be caught. But suddenly the flames burst forth from the very window where he stood. He was caught in their scorching embrace, fell backward into the room, and was seen no more. In a few minutes afterwards the room fell through.

From the Raleigh Sentinel, January 6th.

Arrest of George W. Swenson.

On Tuesday night of this week, George W. Swenson was arrested in this city, on a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Pearson upon an affidavit made by Gov. T. R. Caldwell. The warrant was executed by Mr. Seales, one of the city police.

The writ has several counts, charging Swenson with embezzlement of public funds, conspiracy to defraud the State and the Western North Carolina Railroad, &c. &c. It was returned before Chief Justice Pearson on Wednesday morning, who postponed the examination of the case until 3 o'clock P. M. At that hour it was resumed, Messrs. Bragg, Moore, Ransom, Merrimon, Fowler, Ed. Graham Haywood and R. C. Badger appearing for the prisoner, and Attorney General Shipp, aided by Judge Battle and Mr. Batchelor for the State.

The writ was read and then the case was again postponed to yesterday morning, when it was again taken up, and after argument of some length on both sides, the Chief Justice decided to hold the prisoner to appear at the Spring term of Buncombe Superior Court, which opens next week, at Asheville, in the sum of \$200,000, and in the meantime to be in the custody of the Marshal of the Court until the bail be given.

We omitted to mention this arrest before, in order to await the decision of the Judge. That decision may seem a hard one, but let it be remembered the bail is \$200,000, less than the amount paid by Swenson to bribe the Legislature into the passage of acts that have ruined the State. In this aspect of the case it will not appear so harsh. Big men who operate on a big scale must expect to give bail commensurate to their operations, when bail becomes necessary.

[There are other men besides George W. Swenson who ought to be arrested for swindling railroads.]—Ed. DEMOCRAT.

President Lincoln and John H. Surratt.

John H. Surratt, who was tried on a charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, (and whose mother was hanged on the same charge) has been lecturing recently on the subject of his "Introduction to J. Wilkes Booth—his trip to Richmond—thence to Canada and Elmhurst—what was done there—his hearing of the death of Lincoln; escapes to Canada and hides; and his final departure for Europe." He says he was introduced to John Wilkes Booth in the Fall of 1864. At the commencement of the war he was a student at St. Charles College in Maryland. At eighteen years old he was mostly engaged in sending information regarding the movement of the United States Army, stationed in Washington and elsewhere, and carrying despatches to the Confederate boats on the Potomac. We had a regular established line from Washington to the Potomac, and I being the only unmarried man on the route, had the most of the hard riding to do. [Laughter.] I devised the various ways of carrying despatches—sometimes in the heel of my boots, sometimes between the planks of the buggy. I confess that never in my life did I come across a more stupid set of detectives than those generally employed by the United States government.

Booth proposed to him to kidnap President Lincoln so as to cause the Federal authorities to grant an exchange of our southern soldiers. The plan was to carry old Abe to Richmond. Such a thing as the assassination of Lincoln Booth never mentioned. At a meeting in Washington he proposed giving up the job. All the rest agreed except Booth who clenched his fist and struck the table saying:

"Well, gentlemen, if the worst comes the worst I shall know what to do." Some hard words, and even threats, then passed between him and some of the party. Four of them arose, one saying: "If I understand you to intimate anything more than the capture of Mr. Lincoln I for one will bid you goodbye." Every one expressed the same opinion. We all arose and commenced putting on our hats. Booth perceiving, probably, that he had gone too far, asked pardon, saying that he had drunk too much champagne. After some difficulty everything was amicably arranged and we separated at five o'clock in the morning.

And then a plot was laid to capture old Abe as he visited the Seventh street Hospital—but instead of Mr. Lincoln Mr. Chase was the visiting party. Then the plot was given up and Surratt went to Richmond, and put up at the Spotswood. Thence he went to Canada as bearer of despatches from Mr. Benjamin to Gen. Edward G. Lee who was maturing a plan to release all the southern prisoners at Elmira and asked Surratt to go there and "sketch" a plan of the prison. He "sketched" it. But while there he heard of the assassination of Lincoln. He never suspected Booth at the time, for Louis J. Welchman with others was also engaged in a conspiracy to capture Mr. Lincoln. "I proclaim it here before the world that Louis J. Welchman was a party to the plan to abduct President Lincoln. And we refused him for the reason that 'he could neither ride a horse nor shoot a pistol.'"

Then Surratt gives a history of his telegrams from Elmhurst to John Wilkes Booth in Washington. His flight to Montreal. Put up at the St. Lawrence Hotel. Then put up with a friend. Here he heard there was twenty thousand dollars reward. Saw Welchman on the look out for him. Montreal swarmed with detectives after him. They had fooled him about the trial of his mother—told him it was all right—no danger—but the first time he heard the fate of his mother was one morning while standing in a little inn a few miles south of Montreal. The host little knowing who Surratt was—handed him a paper and pointed him to the "news from the United States."

"After gazing at the paper for some time I dropped it on the floor, turning on my heels and going directly to the house where I had been stopping before. When I entered the room I found my friend sitting there. As soon as he saw me he turned deadly pale, but never uttered a word. I said, 'You doubtless thought you were acting the part of a friend towards me, but you have deceived me. I may forgive you, but I can never forget it.' 'We all thought it for the best, Charly,' he commenced to say, but I did not stay to hear more. I went to my room, remained there until dark and then signified my intention to leave the place immediately. I felt reckless as to what should become of me."

North Carolina News Items.

MORE LAWYERS.—The Supreme Court of N. C. assembled in Raleigh on the 2d inst. The following gentlemen were examined and admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this State:

James Melvin Alexander, Orange county; William Horton Bower, Caldwell; Henry Flemming, Wake; John Joseph Fowler, New Hanover; Daniel Haywood Hamilton, Orange; William Gaston Means, Cabarrus; William Hartwell Pace, Wake; Robert Pritchard, Warren; Robert Wilson Sandifer, Mecklenburg; Luther Graves Waugh, Surry; Joseph Chesire Webb, Orange; Samuel Henry Webb, Alamance; Henry A. Foote, Warren; John A. Stephenson, Alexander.

STRANGE DEATH.—On Christmas morning, in Ashe county, Mr. Alfred Gimble, apparently in good health, visited a friend, Mr. Enoch Hire, who lay very sick. On entering the Chamber, Mr. Gimble asked Mr. Hire how he felt, and was answered, "my troubles will soon be over." Mr. G. then replied that "we will all have to die sooner or later," and hardly had the words escaped his lips, when he fell to the floor a corpse. It is believed that this sudden death was caused by apoplexy. Mr. Hire was severely shocked by this startling occurrence, and continued to sink rapidly until next morning when he died.

GOV. VANCE.—We were pleased to see this gentleman in our city yesterday, looking well. He is en route for Washington City, where he will perhaps stay some time. As the Governor makes friends wherever he goes, we feel safe in predicting that his visit to the National Capital will result favorably to him and to his admission to his place in the Senate.—Raleigh Sentinel, Jan. 5th.

THE STABLE OF THOS. D. JOHNSTON, of Vanceville, N. C., was burned on Wednesday night of last week, together with a large quantity of provender, three horses and two mules. The work of an incendiary. Cobb's mill, situated on the plantation of S. S. Harrison, Esq., in Caswell, was destroyed by fire just before Christmas.—Hillsboro Recorder.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—A melancholy affair occurred near Clinton, Sampson county, on Monday night week, which was not only deplorable in its results, but has been the means of creating a great deal of excitement in the county. A young man by the name of David Fryar, very respectably connected, had lost a horse a short time previously and believed a certain colored man in the neighborhood guilty of the theft. On the evening in question he went to the house of the colored man alluded to and called to him to come out, and receiving no answer, he asked him if he had no ears; to which the colored man, who in the meantime had opened the door, made an insulting reply, whereupon Fryar struck him. At this his antagonist seized a piece of wood, knocked him down and beat him terribly about the head and body. Having been left in this condition, Fryar, as soon as he was able, went off, returning sometime during the night in company with some five or six young men residing in the neighborhood. Approaching the house, they called for the colored man to come out, but not making his appearance they commenced firing into it, which finally resulted in his receiving a mortal wound in the abdomen.—Wilmington Star.

JOHN MACCUBBIN, the regular mail driver over the Morganton route, was robbed last week. The mail contained over \$300 worth of checks, three registered packages, besides many small amounts of money.

THE TOURNAMENT at Salisbury passed off most pleasantly and agreeably to all the participants. The successful Knight, Mr. E. P. Brown, (Knight of the Ocean Wave), crowned Miss Annie Craigie, of Salisbury, Queen of Love and Beauty. The gayeties were concluded by a brilliant Coronation Ball.

EX-GOV. REID, M. V. Lanier, Esq., of Oxford, and Col. Robert Strange of Wilmington, have been appointed by the Legislature a commission to examine into the divers reports of fraud, &c., on the part of State officials. The Commission ought to be authorized to investigate the conduct of others who are not "State officials," but who co-operated with State officials in squandering the funds of the State.

Terrible Result of an Evil Intention.

A bloody scene was enacted in Anderson county, Ky., one day last week. The facts as related are about as follows:

A farmer residing in that county visited the farms of four of his neighbors from whom he purchased hogs that were to be delivered and paid for the following day. He returned to his home that night and went to his bed. About midnight he was aroused by a noise in an adjoining room, which was caused by the entrance of four disguised men into his dwelling. Upon the summons, the farmer arose from his bed and opened the door leading to his room, when he was met by the disguised men, who demanded his money or his life. The farmer replied that he was willing to give them the money which he belonged to him, but that he had in his possession money which belonged to his neighbors, which he could not give them. He was then told that all the money in his possession must be given up, or his life would be taken. With some apparent reluctance the farmer acceded to the demand of the robbers, and went into an adjoining room, where he admitted the money was concealed, the robbers remaining behind. In a short time the farmer returned with a double-barreled shot gun and a Colt's pistol, with the first of which he opened on the robbers, two of whom fell to the floor mortally wounded, while the other two made their escape and were not afterwards seen. The farmer called in one of his neighbors, who assisted him in washing the blood from the faces of the two dead men, when, to his utter astonishment, the farmer discovered that the corpses before him were those of two men from whom he had purchased hogs the day before. As soon as possible the bodies were removed to the homes of their families.

THIS DAY one short year ago, Napoleon, the Napoleonic empire, France and Paris were in all their glory. Where are they now? And what high and mighty ruler, capital or nation comes next?

Postponement of the European Congress.

The London Conference has abruptly ceased to be a prospective fact. Pity it is so. The men who now claim to represent France are solely to blame for what must be called a failure. The London Conference would have been a blessing to Europe and the world, and, as we think, to France. The middle is such that a meeting of the great Powers had become a necessity. The Conference could not but have been a gain to France. The existing French government—a government self-constituted—was asked to send a representative. The invitation was a virtual recognition of the *de facto* government, and, of course, of the republic.

In the Conference the present French government would have been fully recognized, and their pledges given for France would have been as sacred as any pledges given by any government which France has ever had. France, or rather the men who claim to represent France, committed a big mistake after Sedan. The mistake then committed is repeated and aggravated to-day. So far as we know no question was put by the other Powers as to the standing of the *de facto* government in France. The situation was accepted. But Gambetta and his crowd, or, as Napoleon somewhat wickedly calls them, "the lawyers and the loafers," demanded that the "republic must be recognized" before France would consent to send a representative. In present circumstances the congress could not but have been a blessing to France. It would have compelled a cessation of hostilities. It might have saved the city of Paris and the honor of the French people. But it was too much to expect that the men who will not consent to the convocation of the States General, and who prefer to shed blood rather than sacrifice their places, would consent to a congress which while it would have saved France, would have been their own ruin. The other view of the case is, that the other Powers have done Europe and the world an injury by deferring to a class of men who are more careful of individual interests than of the welfare of their country. The postponement of the Conference is a calamity; but the burden of the calamity must fall upon France, and France when she is allowed to speak out will not, unless we greatly mistake, show much mercy to Jules Favre, Gambetta and their friends.—N. Y. Herald.

Foreign Items.

News from Paris to Dec. 31st, says that all the coal has been used up in the manufacturing of cannon, by the railways and mills. The trees of the Bois de Boulogne and the Boulevards are being cut down. Children are dying for the want of milk. Bread is plentiful. The Prussians continue field operations in spite of the cold weather.

The bombardment of the forts on the East side of Paris, continues with such effect that only fort Nogent replies to the German fire.

The French General Faderherbe, sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, dated January 3d: "We fought a battle near Bapaume, on Monday, which lasted from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous and ours are so light."

Paris advises show intense excitement among the population, who demand a grand sortie. A number of magistrates of the city called upon Trochu and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people.

Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers of Bordeaux, in noticing this expression of opinion, seem to coincide in it. It is understood that orders have been sent to Generals in the field to hasten the movement upon Paris.

General Prim the great Spanish soldier was assassinated in Madrid last week. He fell as did Caesar, by the hand of an assassin. Politics, with the ruinous demoralization which results to society from a continued indulgence of the spirit of party strife, induced the deed.

Good Story of a Kentucky Judge.

An incident in the judicial career of the Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, who, for over 25 years, occupied the position of Federal Judge in Kentucky, will illustrate the high purity of his character, and may serve to remind the judiciary of our day how conscientiously judges of the olden times held the scales of justice.

A student in the Judge's law school one day asked him if in deciding a cause he ever had felt any bias or prejudice for or against the parties. The Judge promptly said: "Never but once: I'll tell you the story. There was a very important case, which was argued with great ability before me by the most distinguished lawyers at the bar of Frankfort, and it took two weeks in the trial. Every morning as the court opened a little woman dressed in black modestly and unassumingly courtesied to the court, as if unseen, and took her seat near the door. Just before the court adjourned she retired, not without making always a courtesy. It attracted my attention, and I inquired who she was. I was told she was a party to the suit then on trial. When the cause was submitted, and I was preparing my opinion, I found it impossible to dismiss from my mind that little woman and her courtesy. I began to doubt whether I could do justice in the case. I studied the matter very closely, and finally decided in her favor. It involved the little to all she possessed in the world. 'I never,' said the old Judge, 'was entirely satisfied that my decision was correct, until it was finally unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I feared my judgment had been warped by the simplicity and delicacy of the little woman in black.'—N. O. Times.

TWO NEW STATES.—There is a probability that two new States will be admitted during the present Congress. Senator Nye has introduced a bill to admit Colorado, and the House Committee on Territories have agreed to make a State of New Mexico, under the name of Lincoln. Colorado came within a few votes of being admitted some years ago, and went so far as to elect United States Senators, who went to Washington and waited for weeks in the expectation of getting their seats. Utah will also knock for admission, and her claim would seem to be much stronger than either of the others named.

Telling the News.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

The following letter just as it reads was received some months since by Mr. C. S. Rives of Danville, Va., from a friend at Red Bluff, Arkansas. Mr. Rives once lived out there himself. Here is the letter:

"RED BLUFF, ARK., Oct. 17th, 1870.

C. S. Rives, Esq., Dear Sir: I have long listened to hear of your whereabouts and have just heard by stopping to see Miss Eps Mason. I got to see a letter from you the first I have seen or heard of you since departure. There has been so many changes since you left this country that I cannot commence to tell you what to commence; there has been deaths in every family. Mrs. English and Lany are both dead. Mrs. Jones and Ann are both gone. Ann married Ben Temple left one child. Mrs. Fournier dead. John Shelton's wife Amanda Mason died. Bill Morris's wife is dead. Bank Summers Mrs. McHenry Ginny McHenry married fish Linsy and died left one child. Jim Lockert Doctor Warmack Jim Young Mac Shelton Doctor R. Alston Bill Holly Jack Barber Gwiron Barber wife Rutly night and the old lady Lawhorn Bettie Dorse at Dudley's Lake Kesee G. W. Mrs. Tomberlin all dead. Fannie Caldwell married husband got killed in Memphis had one child and it died a few days ago about two years old. John has just got from your state and Bradley got a handsome case of fitch case. John not being in the habit of using Polk Root et it run till it nearly cut him up. Got well at some Spring in your state. Doctor Barnes my brother died this summer. There is one third of your acquaintances died and another third perfectly useless from the use of whiskey. Mrs. Cochran and two children Eliza Mason married. Jim Fournier old Simon Jones married in 5 months after the death of his wife. Epp Dorris is married again to Tommy Jams of Pine Bluff. Note Davis and wife also Mrs. Walton is dead. Doctor Lockert died. The widow nichol the widow Eaton Fannie Whitfield widow Jim Young and Mrs. Mosby are all on the carpet. Eps Mason is on her first legs and ready to see who will trip her. Henry rides round and round and does nothing. Mrs. Morton is still up there has been fifty or more deaths but I cannot mention all of them. There was sixteen deaths between Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Mosbys in one month last summer. Two Honey girls at McCall's and Jim Windrons wife Tom Lancasters wife and Widow Lady all died within three hundred yards of each other.

I quit my pen is too sharp for me. Mag Embry is dead. Major Davis is doing a big business and killing whisky by the quantity hardly ever sober. Dr. Hasley has a drug store at Wild Cat never sober. Dr. Simmons nasty as any dog and always drunk. 2 new stores at Wild Cat 1 bar-room 1 blacksmith shop quite a change since you left. Drug store at McHenry's stand. Big stock of goods at Wild Cat. I have bought out a fan yard three miles back of Red Bluff and moved over. I had only two children first was a boy died. Second was a girl six months old very stout for her age. My wife has not had any health since our marriage. I nearly dies every summer and gets up in the winter if I knew what you wanted to hear I could write so as to interest you.

Write to me at Red Bluff and enquire after every one you want to hear from and I will give full details I don't know what to write about I will try and get a pen some ink and paper write soon.

Yours Truly, THOS. J. BARNES.

What a terrible sickly place Red Bluff must be.

Extent of the Girard Estate.

The number of stores and dwellings in the city of Philadelphia belonging to the Girard estate is 187; the number of farms (in the Fifth ward) 13, together yielding a rental of nearly \$260,000 per annum. There are also about 18,000 acres of land in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, valuable for coal, farming, and timber purposes. The personal property of the Girard estate consists of stocks and loans having an approximate par value of \$518,833.94. The income arising from these sources, is expended for the maintaining of the Girard College for orphans, for the repairing of the real estate, and for the salaries of the officers of the estate, which about absorbs the whole of it. Besides this, Girard left two separate funds—one of \$500,000 (executor's valuation), "for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue," and another of \$10,000 (which has since decreased to a little over \$9,000) "to purchase fuel for poor white housekeepers." The income arising from both these funds has been regularly appropriated to the prescribed uses.

NOTICE.

Parties indebted to the undersigned, by Note or Book Account, will please pay up promptly, as further indulgence cannot be given.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Jan 2, 1871

Lincolnton Female Seminary.

The next scholastic year will commence on Monday, January 9th, 1871.

Board and Tuition per quarter, \$50 00
Music, 12 50
Latin and French, each, 5 00
For particulars, apply to
T. W. BREVARD, Principal.

Lincolnton, N. C., Jan. 2, 1871

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.

Daniel Baugle, Plaintiff, vs. Helm Mining Co., Def't.

ATTACHMENT.—Two Hundred and Three Dollars and Seventy-five cents, due by account for work and labor done and money advanced.

The above named Defendant will take notice that the above named Plaintiff has a writ of Attachment against the property of the Defendant, returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at his office, on the 28th day of January, 1871, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, &c.

DANIEL BAUGLE, Plaintiff.

Jan 2, 1871

Notice.

All parties indebted to the Estate of W. T. Alexander, dec'd, are hereby notified to pay up, and all having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN M. ALEXANDER,
R. H. FLOW,
Nov 14, 1870
3wpd Administrators.

R. F. SIMONTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

Special attention given to Collections.

Jan 2, 1871

Gen. Grant's Account of the Surrender of Gen. Lee.

Mr. Clark Mills writes from him an authentic account of the particulars attending the surrender of Gen. Lee, to aid him in his proposed work of representation of the event in bass relief for his monument. On this point the President said:

"Lee came in with a flag of truce to see on what terms I would receive his surrender. I stated the terms, and Lee said, 'Please reduce that to writing.' I took some manifold paper and made several copies and handed one to him, saying, 'There, I believe that is about as I talked.' Lee read it, signed it, then passed it back to me and I signed it. The manifold copies were then distributed to the several generals. The transaction took place in front of my tent, under the tree. And with a little pine table between us."

To the remark of Mr. Mills that he had seen a picture representing the surrender as having taken place in a room, with a carpeted floor, and in the midst of the staff officers of both armies, Gen. Grant replied that "that picture was got up to show off the aids." The real surrender took place as above stated."

Massachusetts Manufacturers flourish in spite of the stringency of the money market and general depression of business. The closing of the past six months' accounts of the Lowell cotton mills show a better condition than was anticipated even by the most sanguine.

Notice.

The business of W. J. Black will hereafter be conducted by W. J. BLACK & CO., at his old stand on College Street.

All persons indebted to W. J. BLACK will please make payment before the 1st of February, failing to do so they will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. J. BLACK.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan 2, 1871.

For Hardware,

Come to the Corner Hardware Store, where you will find Nails, Plow Monitors, Axes, Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, and everything kept in a first class Hardware Store.

WALTER BREM,

Mansion House Corner, Charlotte, N. C.

Blacksmiths and Carpenters Tools.

I have in store a fine assortment of Blacksmiths and Carpenters Tools. Call and examine.

WALTER BREM,

Mansion House Corner, Charlotte, N. C.

Guns, Pistols, &c.

The largest stock of Guns, Pistols, Pocket and Table Knives in the State, to be found at the Hardware Store of

WALTER BREM,

Mansion House Corner, Charlotte, N. C.

Hubs, Rims and Spokes.

I have in store a large stock of Hubs, Rims and Spokes. Call and examine.

WALTER BREM,

Mansion House Corner, Charlotte, N. C.

GROCERIES.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year, we would most respectfully call the attention of our numerous customers, and the public generally, to the large addition of good Groceries we are daily receiving, consisting in part of all grades of Sugar, Coffee, Cheese and Mackerel; all grades of Syrups and Molasses; genuine New Orleans Molasses; a large quantity of

Salt, Bagging and Ties.

And everything else in the line of Heavy Groceries.

LIQUORS.

Our stock of Liquors are complete. Pure N. C. Whiskies and Brandy, Rye Whiskey, Rum, Gin and Wines of all kinds.

Also, constantly on hand, all the grades of D. R. Leck's celebrated brands of Tobacco at wholesale and manufacturers prices.

We ask an examination of our prices and goods, satisfied that we are able to please the most fastidious.

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